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RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOTE ON RAILROAD BILL COMES TO-DAY

Senate Has Paved Way for Final Action.

COMBINATION IS SENT TO DEFEAT

Regulars Overwhelm Coalition of Insurgents and Democrats, Outwitting Them on Number of Amendments—Martin Provision Is Defeated by Vote of 18 to 54.

Washington, May 26.—Through the defeat in the Senate to-day of a number of amendments offered by insurgent Republicans and Democrats, the way was paved for an early vote on the administration railroad bill. It is said this will come to-morrow, and that the Senate then will adjourn over until Monday, when the Statehood bill probably will be made the unfinished business.

The Regular Republicans maintained a firm hold upon the situation during several votes on important features, notwithstanding the fact that the insurgent and Democrats united on several occasions.

After discussion lasting until 1 o'clock the following was the day's result:

The Cummins amendment requiring the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission of all increases in railroad rates before they become effective was voted down, 29 to 43.

The Martin amendment requiring the commission to reach a final decision on increases within six months was defeated, 18 to 54.

An amendment of Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas, to defer increased rates until passed upon by the commission, but putting them into effect after six months, pending a final decision, was rejected, 25 to 40.

An amendment proposed of propositions by Senators Jones and Paynter for the extension for a period of six months of the 120 days' suspension of new rates and regulations in case the hearing as to their reasonableness is not concluded within that time, and for the refunding of the difference between rates if the new rate is found to be unreasonable. The amendment was adopted unanimously.

Stricken From Bill.

An amendment by Senator Hughes, striking out the capitalization provision of the bill, also was adopted practically unanimously. Burton casting the only negative vote.

Of all the votes of the day the one on the Cummins amendment was by far the most important. The vote on this amendment was by no means so close as had been predicted by its friends and feared by its opponents. Of the twenty-nine votes favorable to the amendment, twelve were cast by Republicans, only four Democrats, Bailey, McNary, Smith, of Maryland, and Taylor, voted for the provision.

The pairs on the vote were as follows: Root with Tallaferris, Flint with Culberson, Leavelle with Dill, Fishback with Tillman, McCumber with Foster and Richardson with Rayner. Senators Bankhead, Daniel, Hughes, Money, Newlands, Penrose and Percy were absent and unpaired. Explanations were made in behalf of most of the absentees.

The closest vote was 25 to 40 on the amendment offered by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, regulating the extensions of time allowed for hearing on rate changes.

The Martin amendment required the Interstate Commerce Commission to reach its decision on increased rates within six months. The doubt as to the effect of that provision in case of the failure of the commission to comply with this demand was responsible in large measure for the fate of the amendment.

The Jones amendment presented a similar solution, and with the Cummins provision disposed of, it was acceptable to all parties to the opponents of the bill because it was the best that they could get, and to its friends it would sound the suggestion that far in time to get votes enough to defeat the Cummins provision.

Discussions of Status.

Pending the vote on the Jones-Paynter amendment, there was much discussion as to the parliamentary status of the two amendments. Paynter presented the original suggestion of Mr. Jones merely provided for an extension of the suspension of the 120-day period, already allowed by the bill, for investigations of new rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It goes into the bill as a proviso, and reads:

"That if any such hearing cannot be concluded within the period of suspension, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, in its discretion, extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding six months."

The addition made at the suggestion of Mr. Paynter provides that "if the increased rate is found to be unreasonable the carrier shall refund to the party paying it the difference between that and the rate as it existed before the increase, and shall do so on the presentation of the bill of lading, receipt or expense bill at its office where the freight charges were made."

The Paynter provision also directs the issuance of way bills and receipts, showing the points of origin and destination of freight, and the names of consignor and consignee, and the total amount of charges, all to be used as a basis for settlement.

Vote Unanimous.

Notwithstanding it was evident from the time an agreement was reached for the acceptance of the Paynter amendment that the joint provision would meet with general favor, a roll call vote was ordered. Mr. Aldrich's name was the first, and in a loud voice he responded in the affirmative. Senator

PREPARING A PROGRAM

Delegates to Pan-American Conference Held in Daily Meetings.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—The United States delegation to the fourth Pan-American Conference, to be held at Buenos Ayres, beginning July 2, had a conference to-day with Secretary Knox at the State Department. Other conferences will be held daily for the purpose of arranging a program of subjects to be brought before the Buenos Ayres conference by the United States delegates.

The members of the delegation are Henry White, former American ambassador to France; Professor Paul Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin; Professor David H. Kinley, of the University of Illinois; Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University; New York Professor George B. Moore, University of California; E. B. Moore, United States Commissioner of Patents, Washington; J. B. Quintero, lawyer and journalist, of New Orleans; Colonel Enoch Crowder, assistant judge advocate-general of the army; Judge Louis Nixon, former naval constructor, New York; and B. B. Shepherd, Columbia University; Cabot Ward, former Secretary of State of Porto Rico, and William T. S. Doyle, assistant chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs, State Department. The delegation will sail from New York for Buenos Ayres June 1.

ALDERMAN CONSIDERED

He May Be Offered Chancellorship of New York University.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, May 26.—The subcommittee of the New York University Council met to-day to recommend a list of candidates for the office to be vacated by Charles F. Smith, president of the university, next September. The seven members are not unanimous on any candidate. It is agreed, however, that the man chosen must be a money-getter. Besides Dr. Robert MacCracken, son of the present chancellor, President Stevenson, George A. Strong, William H. Kingsley, David Banks, William F. Havemeyer and William Fletcher, Jr.

No decision is expected for some time yet.

SMALLER NOTES WANTED

Treasury Department Will Try to Secure Lower Rates.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—There is a demand throughout the country for a reduction of the rates on the Treasury notes, which the Treasury is unable to meet. In order to relieve the situation, the department will endeavor to secure the issue of Treasury notes of the denomination of \$10 and over to send part of them to the Treasury, so that they may be exchanged for those of the denomination of \$5.

As a preliminary step, a circular note has been addressed to the banks asking them to indicate the number of Treasury notes of the denomination of \$10 and over held by them on June 2, and whether it would be agreeable to make the exchange proposed. Silver certificates over the denomination of \$10, issued by the government, include those for \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Several years ago, when there was a scarcity of \$5 notes, the department sought to increase their issue by the same method as that now in view, though the experiment was with another class at issue. It met with indifferent success, however, as the limited proportion of the banks seconded the government's efforts.

SEEKING MORE WAGES

Employees of Southern System in Conference With President Finley.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Representatives of conductors and trainmen on the Southern Railway System are in conference with President Finley and other officials of the system here seeking an increase in pay and readjustment of the wage schedule. The present scale is anything but uniform, the men claim. Officials of the Southern system have been in the habit of making the situation as critical, and to-day President Finley issued this statement:

"The conferences are now in progress in Washington looking to the adjustment of the wage scale of conductors and trainmen employed on the railways of the Southern Railway System. The Brotherhood of Conductors and Trainmen has suggested a uniform adjustment with the line of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"The conferences now in progress are for the purpose of seeking whether it is practicable, in view of differing conditions prevailing in different parts of this territory, to arrive at a fair basis of adjustment by collective action."

NEARLY READY FOR BIDS

Secretary Meyer Inaugurates New Policy in Battleship Construction.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—When Secretary of the Navy, Joseph D. Meyer, approved plans for the two giant battleships, Nos. 34 and 35, provided for in the navy appropriation bills soon to become law, he inaugurated a new policy in American naval construction.

Hitherto it has been the practice to have a preliminary appropriation before undertaking the preparation of plans for naval vessels with the result that many months elapsed before the department was in a position to call for bids. In this case the work practically has been done in advance. The Naval War College prepared the rough outlines of the ships; these were passed around among some of the naval architects in the navy for criticism, and they were then revised by the general board and placed in the hands of the naval architects. Secretary Meyer to-day paid a special compliment to the Construction Bureau for the rapidity and thoroughness with which it had done its work. Details of the vessels are withheld, but it is generally stated that they will cost \$27,000,000 and carry ten thousand men, making them more formidable than any ship now afloat.

STRIKERS STILL OUT

Demand Assurance of Square Deal Before Returning to Work.

Seranton, Pa., May 26.—Pennsylvania Coal Company officials and officers of the Workers' Union of America, President W. L. Connell, of the board of conciliation, here to-day to bring about an adjustment of the company in the district where riots occurred on Tuesday. The men have been advised to return to work, and proper bringing their grievances before the conciliators, inasmuch as but few belonged to the miners' union. The men declare they will hold out until they get assurance from some one they can trust that the company will deal square with them.

As the outcome of Italian Consul Tiscari's investigation, Foreman Muir, of No. 14 Colliery, Port Antonio, was arrested to-day for the shooting on Tuesday of Antonio Barnhill, who is dying in a Wilkes-Barre hospital, Muir declared on being arrested that he was a contractor C. A. Kinsey, of this city, who is doing some work at the colliery, did the shooting, which was from behind the stockade. Kinsey was arrested and taken to Wilkes-Barre. All was quiet in the strike district to-day.

STEPMOTHER IS HELD

She Is Charged With Beating Little Girl to Death.

Hazleton, Pa., May 26.—Mrs. Ignatz Kvery, of West Hazleton, was committed to prison without bail this afternoon on a charge of murdering her three-year-old stepdaughter Josephine. According to the coroner's jury, the child died from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted by the mother. The woman denies the charge.

ROOSEVELT NOW DOCTOR OF LAWS

Receives Honorary Degree From University of Cambridge.

EX-PRESIDENT IS WARMLY GREETED

Great Audience Cheers and Students Shout Welcome to "Teddy"—Brilliantly of Occasion Somewhat Dull by Mourning for Late King Edward.

Cambridge, England, May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt to-day received from the University of Cambridge the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The ceremony was brief and shorn of much of the usual splendor, but was marked by much enthusiasm upon the part of the faculty and students, who gave their guest a splendid reception.

The conferment took place in the senate house. Ordinarily upon such occasions the hall is bright with the scarlet robes of the doctors and the academic regalia of the graduates. This afternoon only the recipients of the degree and the public orator, Vice-Chancellor Mason, wore the pink-lined scarlet robes, while the women of the audience were in mourning gowns.

As Colonel Roosevelt accepted his diploma the students who crowded the galleries shouted "Teddy" and "Teddy" and the whole audience cheered.

The old Senate Building was packed with a thousand persons, including the faculty and doctors of the university, their gowns, and many women, who filled the galleries. The students, who the galleries were occupied by students. During the ceremonies the students swung a Teddy bear above the center of the hall, where it played a part in the entertainment of every body. Colonel Roosevelt joined in the play, and as he was leaving the building reached up and patted the toy bear with his hand.

Several hundred persons who were unable to secure entrance waited outside the Senate house and cheered the former President upon his arrival and departure. The procession was short but picturesque. It started from Pembroke College, where Colonel Roosevelt took his room, and proceeded to the Senate house. First marched two liveried mace-bearers. Next came Colonel Roosevelt in his robe and wearing a fat velvet cap upon his head. Behind him were the Vice-Chancellor and the other members of the faculty. Following the two were several professors, while two more mace-bearers brought up the rear.

Proceedings in Latin.

The proceedings of conferment were in Latin. The vice-chancellor delivered a laudatory address highly praising Mr. Roosevelt as a statesman, litterateur, sportsman and peace-maker. As he concluded, he handed Colonel Roosevelt his diploma while the audience gave him cheers.

The audience was decidedly friendly, cheering the former President upon his arrival and departure and at frequent intervals during Dr. Mason's speech. When the vice-chancellor said that the guest was "a friend of peace and a friend of the human race whose fame is attested by all Europe" there was a roar of approval from his listeners.

Following the exercises, Colonel Roosevelt visited King's College and the famous chapel, after which he went to Trinity College, where he had tea with the Rev. and Mrs. Butler. Later he visited the headquarters of the Cambridge Union Society, of which he has been elected an honorary member. There he met some 700 undergraduates.

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SCHOONER SEIZED UNDER FALSE FLAG

Esfuero Is Not Entitled to American Protection.

PUNITIVE ACTION IS NOT CALLED FOR

Advices Received by State Department Shed New Light on Nicaraguan Affair—British Ships, Now En Route, May Further Complicate Tense Situation.

Washington, May 26.—If the schooner Esfuero, which was searched by the Nicaraguan gunboat Venus, was flying the United States flag at the time she was overhauled, as has been reported, she was carrying the Stars and Stripes without any authority, according to official advice received here.

It is admitted at the State Department that the seizure of the Esfuero by the Nicaraguan gunboat Venus calls for no punitive action on the part of this government.

"Dispatches received at the State Department from United States Consul Mofar at Bluefields and from Capt. Gilmer, commanding the naval forces in that vicinity, show that the Esfuero was sailing under false colors and is not entitled to the protection of this government. According to these dispatches, the Esfuero, while partly owned by Americans, is registered as a Nicaraguan vessel and is not entitled to fly the United States flag."

No Violation of Rights.

Although the action of the Venus in searching her may have been irregular, it involved, it is declared, no violation of American rights, and consequently called for no action on the part of the American government. The schooner Esfuero, which was seized by the Nicaraguan gunboat Venus, was flying the United States flag at the time she was overhauled, as has been reported, she was carrying the Stars and Stripes without any authority, according to official advice received here.

The situation at that port will become further complicated in a day or two by the arrival of the British cruiser Scylla and the Ecuadorian cruiser Esmeralda. The Scylla sailed from Jamaica last Sunday or Monday under orders from London to guard British interests on the east coast of Nicaragua, particularly in the neighborhood of Bluefields. The Esmeralda, which was dispatched to that port, is expected to arrive there within a few days.

The United States cleared from New Orleans on the 19th instant for Bluefields with the avowed purpose of putting the Madriz gunboat Venus out of commission. The United States cleared from New Orleans on the 19th instant for Bluefields with the avowed purpose of putting the Madriz gunboat Venus out of commission. The United States cleared from New Orleans on the 19th instant for Bluefields with the avowed purpose of putting the Madriz gunboat Venus out of commission.

Change in Our Attitude.

Indications are that there has been a slight change in the attitude of the government regarding the blockade at Bluefields, although no admission to that effect can be recovered.

It is quite evident, however, that there is now less disposition to interfere with the operations of the Esmeralda here than was at first manifested. In other words, so long as her commander observes the rules of civilized warfare and refrains from bombarding an unfortified town as was done by the Esmeralda, the United States will probably not be again molested by the American naval commanders.

Admitting the existence of a state of war at Bluefields, certain inherent privileges must be conceded to the United States on both sides, else the struggle would never come to an end. Captain Gilmer, of the Paducah, the senior American naval officer on the spot, has been given the instructions in such cases. They were called to-day.

These allow him considerable liberty of action, but, of course, would not warrant him plunging the United States into war with either of the Nicaraguan factions, unless a great emergency should arise, which is not anticipated. For instance, he would not attempt to prevent the Venus from bombarding the customs house bluff, which is the point of attack under the rules of modern warfare. Likewise the Navy Department holds that it is not Captain Gilmer's business to interfere if the Venus should stop and search a Nicaraguan vessel, which was at first manifested. In other words, so long as her commander observes the rules of civilized warfare and refrains from bombarding an unfortified town as was done by the Esmeralda, the United States will probably not be again molested by the American naval commanders.

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SANE EVANGELISM NEEDED BY CHURCH

Wildcat Brand Is Injuring That Arm of Service.

ASSEMBLY HEARS MINISTER'S PLEA

Attitude of Church Toward Women Reaffirmed in Closing Session of Southern Presbyterian—Home at Fredericksburg Is Approved and Continued.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lewisburg, W. Va., May 26.—Wildcat evangelism was denounced to-day at the closing session of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The denunciation was uttered by Dr. Charles K. Nesbet, of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the assembly's committee on evangelization, when he was called up to report on that work.

"What is needed," said he, "is a sane evangelism. There is a great deal of evangelism to-day, but it is not sane. It is doing more to injure the church than to help it. It is doing more to injure the church than to help it. It is doing more to injure the church than to help it."

The attitude of the church toward women came up in the history of adjournment. The query was from the Lafayette Church, of New Orleans, as to whether the church still objected to women addressing mixed assemblies of men and women.

"There has been no change in the policy of the denomination in this matter," was the reply the assembly made.

The bothersome question of fixing the organization of missionary societies of presbyteries on a constitutional basis was referred to an ad interim committee to report at the next assembly.

The assembly closed its meeting this afternoon, after one of the busiest days in its whole history.

Home Is Indorsed.

The report on the Assembly Home and School at Fredericksburg and the care of orphaned and destitute children and the care of the aged and infirm were reported by the assembly's committee on benevolence. There was a small number who wanted to take action looking to the abolition of this institution, but it was soon evident that that was not the desire of the assembly.

Addresses were made on the subject by S. W. Somerville, superintendent of the institution, and Dr. Russell Cecil, president of the board of trustees. Dr. Cecil said: "It is time the church stops battling against this institution and rallies to its support."

By a rising vote, in which nearly every member expressed its hearty indorsement of this home and school and its superintendent.

A resolution was passed asking the churches to contribute \$3,000 to pay a debt left to the committee which made the Pan-Presbyterian exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

The stated clerk read a letter from Rev. T. H. Lacy, of Blackstone, Va., an Episcopalian minister and a delegate from Virginia to the World's Sunday School Convention in Washington, D. C. He said that he had no official authority to speak for that great convention, but spoke only as a private member. He wanted to thank the assembly for the message of fraternal service sent to that body.

He said, among other things, that it was the most beautifully worded message he had been permitted to hear.

The report on ministerial education and relief was presented and adopted, and relief was promised to give this year \$10,000 for ministerial education, and \$60,000 for ministerial relief.

Proof Texts Adopted.

The committee on proof texts reported that fifty-five presbyteries had voted to adopt those proposed, eight to reject, and the remainder asked for reconsideration. The assembly thereupon adopted the proof texts and ordered them printed in the Confession of Faith and catechism.

This is the first time for many years that the assembly has adjourned before Friday, but the adjournment of the part of the moderator and of the members to rush things through, and sometimes it seemed to be done without much regard to parliamentary law.

This meeting has been noted for its fine spirit and for the great amount of work that has been accomplished. So far as could be seen in all the discussions, there was nothing suggesting ill will of any kind, and when that body rose to sing "Blessed be the name of the Lord," there were some eyes in which there were tears, and there were voices in which there was tremor. The next assembly will meet next May in Louisville, Ky.

Admitted to Bourse.

Big Bond Issue of St. Paul Bankers Sold to French Bankers.

New York, May 26.—The contract for the sale of the \$50,000,000 bond issue of the St. Paul Railroad to the Credit Lyonnais, the Societe Generale Comptoir National and the Banque de Paris, was taken from the market yesterday by the French authorities, the bonds which are debentures, will be admitted to official quotations on the Paris Bourse.

SUBMARINE SUNK

French War Vessel Goes Down, and All on Board Are Lost.

Catalis, France, May 26.—Another French submarine, the Pluviose, with all her crew aboard, 175 tonight in thirty fathoms of water. She was sent to the bottom of the English Channel this afternoon by the cross-channel steamer Pas de Calais, which, crowded with passengers bound for Dover, struck her, partly submerged. Pluviose when about two miles from the harbor.

Accounts differ as to the cause of the accident. Admiral Fourlier has expressed the opinion that the submarine attempted to pass beneath the steamer, while other officials think that the Pluviose, after a long dive, came up by chance directly under the paddle wheels.

The shock of the contact brought the passengers to the steamer's rails, and they saw almost instantly the hull of the sunken vessel rolling about as though trying to right herself. A boat was hastily lowered, but the foundering craft, which seemed to have been torn apart, disappeared under and disappeared.

Signals of distress from the Pas de Calais, which was taking water rapidly, brought two tugboats to the scene, and later a torpedoed destroyer put out and anchored near where the Pluviose had gone down. A search for or two a wrecking vessel was lying near the destroyer, and her crew was making hasty preparations to send down divers to locate the ill-fated submarine, entombed in which are three officers and twenty-four men.

After the most diligent effort made to reach the twenty-seven men entombed in the submarine, hope practically has been given up of bringing them to the surface. Divers have been sent down, but they have not been able to reach the Pluviose, and it is almost certain that the delay will prove fatal. The submarine lies in many fathoms of water, and it is not only able to send a short distance. Powerful dredges and machinery will arrive from Cherbourg in the morning, when all efforts will be centered in a final attempt to reach the ill-fated craft and bring her to the surface.

ITALIANS DEPORTED

Miners Who Caused Trouble Taken From Italy.

Durham, Ga., May 26.—Twenty-five Italian miners, accused of intimidating the officials of the Lookout Mountain Coal and Coke Company's mines here, were taken this morning to the United States troops sent here by Governor Brown, were forcibly deported without trial this afternoon.

The men were taken to the county jail at Chickamauga, Ga., on their promise not to return to Durham.

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